

VOL. XVIII, NO. 5527

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1902,

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald, July 1, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

SECOND HAND PIANOS

AT

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street.

Call and Investigate.

SPECIAL SALE OF SHEET MUSIC,
10 Sheets for 25 Cents.

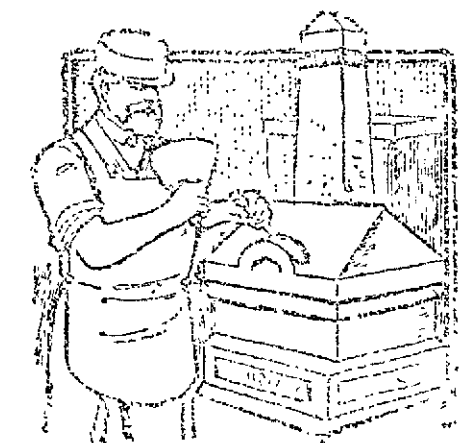
AN OBJECT LESSON

Subtract any of the prices quoted below from those on articles of the same quality elsewhere, then the argument about "Where can I save the most?" will be ended, and we'll see you trading here.

BUTTER.		TEA.	
Genuine Fancy Vermont Cream-	ery Butter, no better made, lb.	Ames' Teas are perfection. In spite of the low prices at which we sell Teas, we guarantee every pound sold to give satisfaction.	
Butter good and sweet, lb.	24c	Very Best Formosa, lb.	45c
EGGS.		COFFEE.	
Selected Fresh Eggs, dozen	32c	All our Coffees are absolutely pure. They have that rich aroma and flavor. Here are two of our Coffee specialties:	
Choice Cooking Eggs, dozen	23c	Ames' Special Mocha and Java, lb.	29c
CHEESE.		Choice Blend, lb.	20c
Mild, full cream, lb.	16c		
Sage, very best, lb.	16c		
Rich, old and strong, lb.	17c		

THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY, THE MINIMUM OF PRICE,
IS OUR MOTTO.

AMES' BUTTER AND TEA STORE,
35 CONGRESS ST., PORTSMOUTH.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute decorations of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.

We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

RUBBER DOOR MATS

FULL SIZE, \$1.00 EACH.

A. P. Wendell & Co.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

BASKETS. LANTERNS.
BARREL HEADERS.
APPLE PARERS AND MEAT CHOPPERS.
KEROSENE OIL.

Rider & Cotton,
65 MARKET STREET.

DEADLOCK IS BROKEN.

Aldermanic Board Will Have A
Meeting Thursday Night.

Alderman Smith Will Be There, Thus
Making A Quorum.

This He Does In The Interest Of
The Public Good

There will be a meeting of the board of aldermen next Thursday evening if present plans do not miscarry.

Six aldermen, a majority of the board, will sign a call for a meeting on Thursday evening, November 20, at 8 o'clock.

Alderman Wallace D. Smith, who recently placed his resignation in the hands of City Clerk Peirce, has decided to join issue with Aldermen Bailey, Wood, Locke, Clark and A. H. Adams, thus making it possible for a meeting of the board.

As everybody knows there has been a wrangle in the board since the last meeting, some six weeks ago, over whether there was a quorum present at the time of adjournment. Some held there was and others there was not and there the thing rested. Five members of the board have tried on two different occasions to hold a meeting, but in the absence of the mayor and other members of the board the city solicitor has held that business could not be legally done.

As the obstinate aldermen still refuse to meet the five who are anxious to do business, Ald. Smith has decided for the public good, to take action, and will make a majority of the board at the meeting on Thursday evening.

Ald. Smith was seen this morning by a Herald reporter and asked as to the truth of the rumor that he would be present at city hall on Thursday evening. "Yes," said he, "I have consulted City Solicitor Batchelder as to my standing and he tells me that I am a member of the board until my resignation is accepted. Such being the fact I have decided, after mature deliberation, to join the five aldermen who have been asking for a meeting and attend a session of the board at city hall on Thursday evening next, that the city's business may be attended to."

Ald. Smith's determination will please the people, who are becoming tired of the bickerings of the board.

EXETER MAN'S IDEA OF IT.

The increasing cost of maintaining the various Rockingham institutions begins to call for the serious consideration of plans for retrenchment. The principal cause of complaint arises from the location of the county farm, large almshouse, asylum for the insane and house of correction, which are in Brentwood, a town without railroad communication, thereby entailing great expense for cartage of supplies, fuel, etc., as well as for carriage hire and time when commitments are made. New fire-proof buildings will soon be needed. Many think the location of these institutions should be changed to Rockingham Junction, where a fine site can be had at small expense, and communication can be had by rail with every town in the county. When the house of correction is built the nearby jails at Exeter and Portsmouth might be disposed of and much expense saved. The Portsmouth court house should be sold also, as the one at Exeter is more accessible to the county towns and amply sufficient for the three short sessions held each year in a county with hardly 50,000 people. By these few changes alone, the saving of about one-third of the county expense would be assured.—Exeter correspondent of the Boston Herald.

THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

Those who like the stirring drama of today should go to Music hall on Nov. 24th, when Lincoln J. Carter's great spectacular production, The Heart of Chicago, will be shown for the first time in this city. Like all of its kind it tells an intense story, but only more emphatically and artistically. It has been cleverly conceived and well written. The author has been particularly fortunate in his comedy scenes and has furnished some bright

lines to those who are entrusted with the task of relieving the tension of wrought up nerves and emotions of the audience. It is in its wonderful scenery that the great strength of the play is discovered, however. The author, who is one of the cleverest men in America at devising strong scenic surprises, has surpassed himself in his latest efforts.

GRAFFORT CLUB MUSICALS.

The following talent will participate in the Graffort club musicale at Peirce hall tomorrow afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock:

The Sisters Carelli, classical song duettists; Miss Ella M. Chamberlin, whistling soloist; Miss Alice J. Hanscome, accompanist; Mrs. Elizabeth K. Parker, director.

The program will be as follows:

Duet, "Maybells and Flowers,"

Mendelssohn

Whistling solo, "Woodland Nymphs,"

Berlin

Contralto solo, "Daylight is Waning,"

Millotti

Soprano solo, "Spring Song," Lynes

(With Whistling Obligato.)

Duets, a "Nearest and Dearest,"

Caracciolo

b "O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast,"

Mendelssohn

(Unaccompanied.)

Whistling solo, "Yorkie Staccato,"

E. M. Chamberlin

Contralto solos,

a, "The Night Hae a Thousand Eyes,"

Alling

b, "Mighty Lak a Rose,"

Nevin

Soprano solo, "The Lass with a Dill-cate Air,"

Arne

Whistling solo, selection from opera,

"Prince of Pilsen,"

Laidier

Duet, "My Love is Like the Fairest Rose,"

Taylor

(With Whistling Obligato.)

RETURN OF THE HIGH HEEL.

Just as the rejicing over the going out of the long skirt is at its height comes the melancholy intelligence that the high heel is coming in. Of course this means that women will go about with their bodies tilted forward and their minds, in the opinion of many, tilted backward. There are fashions that excite smiles and some that provoke derision, but it is more in sorrow than in smiles that one criticizes the high heel. For if report be true, this instrument of fashion's torture brings many physical woes in its wake and makes weak eyes and sprained ankles commonplaces in woman's existence. It has always been associated with the wasp waist, and everybody knows that it is in the category of the incompetent that the wasp-waisted, high-heeled woman must be placed. Of course, there are many women who will always cling to common sense heels and ideals in spite of fashion's wholesome advice, and it is much to be hoped that the high heels will be adopted only by women who tread the primrose paths which do not require pedestrians to be sensibly shod.—Chicago Tribune.

AN ENTERPRISING WHEELMAN.

Gustave Frohman, a New York bicyclist, arrived in this city early Sunday evening and took quarters at the Kearsarge house. Mr. Frohman is on his way to Portland and on Sunday rode from Boston to Portsmouth. This is Mr. Frohman's third attempt to make the trip a wheel from New York to Portland. On two previous occasions he reached Wells, where the breaking down of his wheel forced the abandonment of the journey. The bicycle which he is now riding is of rather peculiar construction and is quite heavy. It has two handle bars, one of them of the upturned or raised variety and the other, set several inches lower, of the dropped or scorching pattern.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

B. F. Downing of the boat shop has returned to duty after a month's illness.

The Raleigh should be made ready for sea on December 1, if it takes every man on the yard to do it.

Acting Carpenter W. O'Neill has been detached from the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., December 1, and ordered to the Solace, and on arrival of that vessel on the Asiatic station to report to the commander-in-chief of that station for such duty as he may assign.

No one would ever be bothered with constipation if everyone knew how naturally and quickly Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the stomach and bowels.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

The great game of football played by Dartmouth Saturday has made an increased demand for the tickets for the Brown-Dartmouth game in Manchester, and over a hundred people will go from this city alone.

Several from this city saw Dartmouth come within an ace of defeating Harvard on Soldier's field at Cambridge Saturday. The Dartmouth boys really played all around the wearers of the crimson, and up to within ten minutes of the close of the last half they had the Harvard team beaten, but the pace was too hot, and in the darkness, Harvard in a few minutes rushed two touchdowns, and won. On offensive play Dartmouth had the Harvard team at her mercy. In the opinion of those who saw the game, Dartmouth will win out from Brown, despite the greatly boasted team of the latter.

The Maplewood football team will not play next Saturday, several of the members going to the Harvard and Yale game and the rest to the Dartmouth and Brown game.

A printing office is considered by many persons to be a rather tough place, and the newspaper worker a mighty bad man. Statistics, however, do not bear out that idea. In looking over a book containing the records of prisoners I find that in the state penitentiary of Texas, out of 3890 convicts, there is not a single newspaper man or printer. There are, however, ministers, doctors, bankers, barbers, photographers, barkkeepers, cooks and members of all other professions and callings. The newspaper man gets a bad name because the nature of his business teaches him to detect shams and he scorns the hypocrite.

Of Mrs. Mary Montgomery Brackett's stinging before the Concord Woman's club last Friday afternoon, the People and Patriot says:

It is not often that so many excellencies combine to grace a single character as seem to reside in the person of Mrs. Brackett. Not only has she a rare voice, but she has a face that wins, a presence that commands and a personality that charms. The program gave ample opportunity for revealing the remarkable richness, flexibility and brilliancy of her voice. But these powers were held in fine command by that exquisite restraint that always leaves upon art the highest touch of genius. The songs were well chosen and each number was enthusiastically received, but the group of five songs for little folks completely captured the audience.

"A wig can make the greatest difference in a man's appearance," said a hotel clerk. "I never realized this fully until this morning, when one of the chambermaids announced that two men were occupying room 318, and she was sure that only one man was registered. She said this had been going on for a week or more. I looked up the register, and found that room 318 was assigned to one man, and set out to investigate. The chambermaid said she had on several occasions seen a bald-headed man in a dressing gown going and coming from the room to the bath, and then had noticed another man with curly black hair leave the room a few minutes later. As delicately as I could I broached the matter to the fellow whom I remembered had registered—the one with the curly black hair—and he insisted upon explaining how the misapprehension had occurred by removing his wig. He wasn't at all sensitive about it."

Kingmond, 2:09, winner of the championship trot at the first matinee of the Road Drivers' association of New York, won his second race in straight heats at the last matinee of the club, defeating Equity, McMillan and The King.

Several bets on the Brown-Dartmouth football game are being made among local sports. Dartmouth's showing against Harvard Saturday has inspired hope in her followers.

For the past three or four days, the sunset sky has been remarkable in coloring and has excited general comment. From the most vivid copper, it would turn to a blood-crimson and then shade down to a faint like beaten gold. The sun never looked any larger at its setting, while the moon, as it came swelling up over the eastern horizon, seemed bloated to twice its usual size and shone so brilliantly as

to cause knots of people on the streets to stand and gaze up at it in wonder. So weirdly bright was the moonlight on Friday night that the chandeliers in the poultry yards about town commenced crowing during the midnight hour and kept it up for quite a while. They evidently thought it was morning.

Portland saw When Reuben Was in Town last Friday and Saturday. The Express says, "The costuming of the entire company is above reproach, everything being new and fresh and very original and pretty." The principal hit in this new musical comedy seems to be scored by Mayme Gebrue, who enacts the part of Kittle Dash, a Western Union girl. Miss Gebrue is a vivacious young woman, whose dancing always unique, and who can sing catchy songs in an inimitable manner. Those of you who saw The Gay Debutante when it was given at Music hall will recall that Miss Gebrue imparted a lot of snap to that piece.

I was talking about the Molinex case, a day or two ago, with a New York drummer, who was stopping at the Kearsarge. He said, "You see, everyone has been hoping that Molinex would be acquitted. Yes, they expected it, of course, but they were also afraid something might happen that would lead to a disagreement of the jury. There have been a very great many who have believed all along that the authorities had the wrong man, and it seems to me that the verdict confirms that opinion."

Moses Gage Shirley, the sweet singer of the Goffstown meadows, appears to have gone into retirement, and we are denied his melody; but a new poet has bobbed up away down in Georgia and from the Atlanta Constitution, I culled this nosegay of rhyme for which he is responsible:

"The cricket's song
Goes all night long
In tones so sad and dreary,
It makes me sad,
It drives me mad—
In fact, it makes me weary!"

THE CONTEST FOR CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

There is still no indication of the selection to be made by the president as successor of Rear Admiral George W. Melville as engineer-in-chief of the navy. One of the candidates, Chief Engineer Robert W. Milligan, on duty in Norfolk, is reported as contemplating an application for transfer to the retired list. He is under treatment in the hospital at Norfolk and it is feared that he will not be available for active service. This is unfortunate in more ways than one, since the officer is one of the ablest of the naval engineers and the premature loss of his services to the navy is of more than ordinary consequence. During the war Chief Engineer A. B. Smith, of the New York Navy Yard, was in the city. He is spoken of as a candidate for the steam engineering bureau-chieftship and is backed by influential friends in New York. His errand to Washington, however, was said to relate to his son who is a candidate for vacancy in the navy pay corps. Another officer who is backed by New York influence is Chief Engineer George W. Ransom, on duty at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard. A candidate who is spoken of frequently as possessing "likely" chances is Chief Engineer William S. Moore, who has at his command Massachusetts influence. He is on duty at the Cramp yards in Philadelphia as inspector of machinery. There is nothing to show which of these officers will be successful or whether any of them will be the one nominated by the president to the important bureau place.—Army and Navy Register.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

KING WITHOUT COIN.

It is pretty well understood that it is etiquette—or at all events, custom—for royal personages to go through the world with empty pockets. No doubt the occasions upon which monarchs require to handle ready cash are rare, but a purse would obviously sometimes be a useful resource. A curious instance occurred at the Thanksgiving service at St. Paul's on Sunday. The king and queen could not, to use a very ungentle phrase,

"raise a coin" between them, and instead of contributing to the offertory his majesty was compelled to explain the situation to the Bishop of London. Dr. Westminster, an evidently believed that the majesty of the land was only temporary, and made a tactful suggestion to which the king responded by promising to "send something."—London Chronicle.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., Nov. 17.

Mrs. Henry Pierce and Mrs. Thomas Ritchie are in Somersworth, N. H., the guests of friends.

Fred Poland of Gloucester, Mass., is the guest of Kittery friends.

At the Second Christian church on Sunday morning, the pastor preached an interesting sermon on "The Ministry of Angels." His subject for the evening was "The Gospel of Christ." Mrs. Mollie Luts, the local soloist, sang at the evening service. A special meeting for the children was held in the afternoon.

The subject of the morning sermon at the Methodist church on Sunday was "The Relative Devotion of Martha and Mary Toward Christ." In the evening the pastor delivered the third in a series of lectures, taking as his subject "From Kadesh Barnea to Mount Nebo."

Malcolm MacKay of Bangor, a graduate of the University of Maine Law school, has entered the office of Attorney Charles C. Smith.

The Kittery grange met on Saturday evening in Westworth hall.

Mrs. Stephen Paul of Lynn, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dall.

The Kittery bakery has been thoroughly renovated by W. T. Spinney and needed repairs have been made in the interior.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., Nov. 17.

One more week of school before the Thanksgiving vacation.

Miss Annie Spinney has returned home after a prolonged stay with her aunt, Mrs. Henry Tucker of Eliot.

The ladies of the Methodist society are preparing for their annual fair.

Mrs. Hubley of Portsmouth has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Fred M. Staples, recently.

William E. Spinney is having the interior of his store renovated, the work being done by Samuel Reeve.

A large party from here will witness When Reuben Comes to Town.

The beauty of the day Sunday tempted many to take a drive or trolley ride.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawkes of Portsmouth were calling on friends in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Maddock and young son of Portsmouth were the guests of relatives in town Sunday.

Mrs. Lizzie Adams of Portsmouth spent Sunday in town, as the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Irving Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. George Traflet of Portsmouth were visitors in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Spinney and son Emerson of Portsmouth have recently been the guests of Mrs. Hannah Fernald.

Mr. and Mrs. George Shapleigh of Portsmouth passed Sunday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Davis.

Generville O. Berry of Kittery was a visitor in town Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wetherbee of Portsmouth spent Sunday as the guests of relatives in town.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

A TROLLEY RIDE

Over the new line FROM

PORTSMOUTH

EXETER

Would not be complete without

MEALS AT

SQUAMSCOTT

N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor

EXETER, N. H.

Harvard Versus Yale

Crimson and Blue Meet Nov. 22—Great Michigan Eleven.

By HARRY MARTIN.
Now that the stalwart pigskin warriors of the University of Michigan under Coach Yost and Captain Meeks have definitely won the football championship of the west all gridiron enthusiasts are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the battle between Yale and Harvard to be played Nov. 22 at New Haven. This match will decide the supremacy of the east.

These splendid students of the game, Captain G. E. Chadwick of Yale and Captain Kerman of Harvard, will use every atom of ingenuity in their brains to conjure up some scheme whereby the battle may be won, for the race is



CAPTAIN CHADWICK OF YALE
not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong. Generalship will often offset decided advantages held by opponents in more than one department of the game.

Wise indeed is he who can foresee the winner of the match. Harvard is acknowledged to be inferior in the line to Yale, although her back field will give the Elis a hard "run for their money." Harvard is a strong finisher, and her chances make the outcome a decided uncertainty. Yale is plucky, overconfident, and this fact may result advantageously to the crimson.

Summing up the whole situation, consider Yale to be the stronger and look to see the blue win out by a safe margin. Harvard's great team of last year has been sadly shattered by graduation, and the coaches had the task of developing a large number of new men to fill the places of the absentees.

There are several reasons why the University of Michigan team, declared by not a few experts to be as good as any in the country, is a powerful organization. In the first place, the material is an assortment of heavy and fast men and with a judicious sprinkling of comparatively light and fast men.

The team also has a capable trainer, a capable coach and a capable captain. The trainer is Keene Fitzpatrick, who showed his worth in the east in 1927 when he trained the Yale team. He had that team in such good condition that that for one thing helped Yale to



CAPTAIN KERMAN OF HARVARD.
down Princeton's supposedly invincible aggregation. F. H. Yost, the Michigan coach, played tackle on a Lafayette eleven that defeated the University of Pennsylvania. He has had remarkable success as a coach, mostly in the west.

CHOICE FEEDERS.

They Are Indicated by General Form, Quality and Constitution.

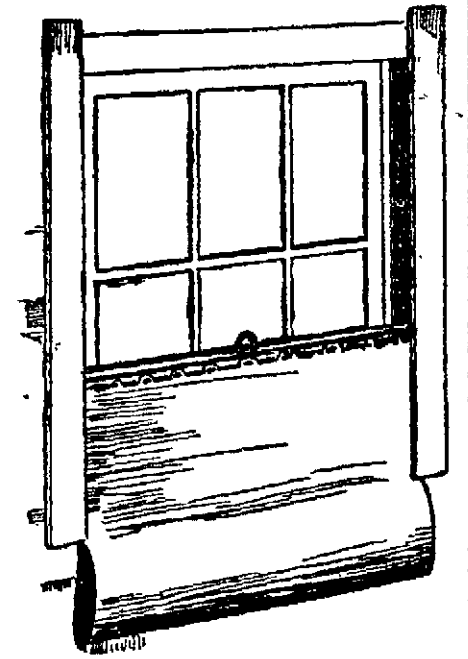
If the animals in one grade of stockers and feeders are more uniform than in the others, it is in the choice grade. It may be said that we demand in choice stockers and feeders, first, the ability to finish as choice or prime steers, and second, the ability to make economical gains in flesh and fat, and we look for indications of these tendencies in the form, quality and constitution. The general form should be low set, deep, broad and compact rather than high up, gaunt, narrow and loosely made. Stockers and feeders should be low set or on short legs, because animals of this conformation are almost invariably good feeders and capable of early maturity. They should be deep, broad and compact because this conformation indicates good constitution, capacity for growth and for producing ultimately a relatively high percentage of the most valuable cuts. Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long, level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines which should be nearly parallel; should be low at the flanks, thus forming good depth, for the barrel of stockers and feeders as well as dairy cows should be roomy. An animal which is too paunchy, however, is objectionable to the butcher. The matter of low flanks should be emphasized, as it is an almost unfailing sign of good constitution and good feeding quality. It should be borne in mind that the stocker and feeder, thin in flesh and largely destitute of external or surface fat, affords the best possible opportunity of determining the covering of natural flesh characteristic of the animal.

Smooth Outline and Mild Eye.
Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, away backs and large, coarse heads with small eyes set in the side of the head. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate strong tendencies toward beefmaking. A large, prominent and mild eye is to be desired. The mild eye denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle. The muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, but not coarse.

Good General Quality.
It is well to distinguish between what might be called general quality and handling quality. By general quality is meant general refinement of external conformation as seen in the head, horn, bone, compactness and smoothness of outline. General quality is affected by nothing so much as by breeding. Good quality is seldom found in a plainly bred steer, but is generally characteristic of a well bred animal. While it is a characteristic that involves many points and is difficult to describe, it is this characteristic more than any other that we depend upon as indicating that the animal has within it the possibility of making a prime steer.

Desirable Handling Quality.
Good handling quality indicates that the possessor is a good feeder. It shows that the animal is in good health or thrifty and capable of beginning to gain as soon as an abundance of food is supplied. We speak of cattle as possessing good handling quality when the skin is mellow and loose. A thick, mossy coat of hair of medium fineness and a moderately thick skin are desirable.—H. W. Mumford, Illinois Experiment Station.

Poultry House Window.
Henhouses are cold at night in winter because of loose windows and because glass quickly radiates heat. The curtain shown in the cut obviates both difficulties. It stops drafts and prevents radiation. It is made to slide be-



neath side pieces, since this keeps air from leaking in at the edges of the curtain. It hangs down below the window during the day and at night is raised to the hook above the window. Use closely woven burlap and nail a lath at the top to hold the ring and to keep the upper edge close to the window casing.—American Agriculturist.

Apples Wrapped For Long Keeping.
Indications from experiment at the New Hampshire experiment station are that for long keeping of apples wrapping is of decided advantage. Light and heavy waxed paper, tissue paper and newspaper were used for wrapping, and there was but little difference in their effectiveness, newspaper being practically as effective as the more expensive kinds.

GARDENING SCHOOLS.

Where Women Learn to Raise Fruit Flowers and Vegetables.

The Rock Island Railroad company has a woman landscape gardener, Mrs. Annette McCrea. It is the duty of Mrs. McCrea to visit station after station of the road and plan the decoration of the grounds around each, likewise supervising the planting of flowers, trees and grass and seeing that all are kept in perfect order. This appointment is an eminently fitting one. It is only the beginning of what is to follow. We men will more and more become gardeners of all kinds. Fruit, flower and vegetable raising is well suited to woman's delicate perception and gift of patience in small things. In England a society of ladies some years ago established a school of horticulture for women, and it thrives from the beginning.



A HOME GREENHOUSE.
ning. Its pupils are regularly graduated after they have learned horticulture and landscape gardening. In Great Britain the women landscape gardeners soon find good places. They are useful aids to village improvement societies.

One or two of these trained English women gardeners have migrated to the United States and found employment. In the planning out and supervising of the work of parks, cemeteries, fair and country casino grounds, as well as of villages laid out on the park system, women succeed perfectly. There are now so many large ornamental estates in America that here is a field of itself for the landscape gardener, and here, too, women have been tried and proved themselves entirely capable.

If, however, a city woman, born and bred, with a few hundred dollars should essay to make a living in this to her untrodden field, the first thing she would be almost dead sure to do would be to lose all the money she had and still be ignorant of her trade. The right thing in such a case would be first to attend a school of practical gardening, even spending all her money in getting the necessary knowledge. At the end she would at least know how and be ready to go to work.

Here again, though, there is difficulty, for the United States is almost destitute of schools of horticulture. At some of the state universities and agricultural colleges are gardening courses for both sexes, and these are better than any other kind. At the same time it is beyond doubt that if a school of horticulture for women were started in every state in the Union it would prosper from the beginning.

Enterprising and up to date farm women who know the practical part of gardening might everywhere earn a good sum annually by taking a few boarding pupils into their homes and instructing them in this sure way of earning a good living.

One gardening school for women has been established at Groton, Mass. It is called the School of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening For Women and was founded and is conducted by a woman, Mrs. Edward Gilchrist Low. The seat of the enterprise is an old farm with a good orchard on it. Greenhouses have been built around the home structure. The successful gardener near a good market now gets profit all the year round. The raising of radishes, lettuce and cucumbers in greenhouses is pleasant work and as easy as flower culture. There is a woman near Boston who has a handsome income from the culture of winter cucumbers. The southern states constitute an especially favorable region for the exploiting of women's schools of horticulture and landscape gardening. The northern market for southern grown fresh vegetables is a good and constantly increasing one. Southern women, with their habitual outdoor activity, make excellent gardeners.

Meantime women at home on farms and in villages can make profit from this industry to a much greater extent than they do. They can learn from a reliable gardening book and from experience. Few women have knowledge of the use and beauty that can be got from even one acre of ground. A German woman who knew her business has this season filled 100 cans with fruit that grew in her own yard of less than one acre. Besides the fruit she raised all the vegetables the family wanted. Anywhere in the northern states a lean-to greenhouse for growing winter things may be attached to the home dwelling without great expense, particularly if the dwelling be of brick. In a good local greenhouse violets and carnations yield an enviable profit in winter.

MARCIA CAMPBELL.

ALFALFA ROOTS.

Wonderful Growth and Ability to Seek Water Deep in the Ground.

That alfalfa is a deep rooting plant is well known. An Onondaga county (N. Y.) correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer says: Hamlet Worker, one of the leading dairy farmers of this county, brought me the most perfectly exhumed root I ever saw. The upper portion had been destroyed by a cavern of the soil. The missing portion was carefully estimated at 2½ feet long. The preserved portion measures 13 feet 10 inches. This plant was from a field sown in April, 1901. The soil is a mixture of clay and sand on a high knoll. At a depth of thirty inches is a layer of very hard conglomerate or cemented gravel. Below that is coarse, sharp sand. The discovery of this sand led to the opening of a bed and the destruction of the hill. Gradually the excavation had undermined the meadow, and the thick, fibrous roots of the alfalfa plants have formed very pretty draperies for the cave. Mr. Worker at considerable trouble undertook to save the system of a finely developed plant and succeeded perfectly.

Tracing the Long Taproot.
After clearing the sand from the great mass of fibrous roots at the lowest extremity, he followed the taproot straight up to the stratum of conglomerate, which had to be broken up with a sledge hammer. Through this adamant crust the root had managed to penetrate in a zigzag course for six inches until the sand was reached. Except for the crinkling of the root in this part it is not otherwise deformed by this rocky soil. Having once found its way through, it continued to expand and make room for itself. The diameter is quite uniform from the surface of the ground to a point about eleven feet in the earth and is the size of an ordinary lead pencil. At that point the bushing habit begins, and the remaining five feet is most accurately described as a long and heavy horse tail. Of course the feeding roots must at one time have been developed near the surface, and there is evidence all along this taproot of the former existence of rootlets which have been absorbed or sloughed off.

PIG PORK.

Husky Little Weanlings Hastened Along For Quick Sale.

The day of the four-year-old steer is past. No up to date stockman thinks in these days of rapid growth of feeding a steer after he has passed his thirtieth month. In the same way the big hog of 300 to 500 pounds weight has also disappeared. A young animal makes its most rapid growth during the first days of its existence. The rate of growth decreases gradually with age. The secret of success in swine raising, then, is to sell the animal as soon as it ceases to convert feed into flesh with profit. This means, of course, a quick-maturing type, and the result is "pig pork." The pig has been forced by a sort of horticulture process to make at 200 pounds a close imitation of a fully matured hog, just as baby beef has by special development and selection been made to take the place of the ripened steer. Keep no pigs during the winter months except for breeding purposes. Sows should farrow in March or April, and with their litters well protected against inclement weather they will get a good start, so that the husky little weanlings will go on summer pastures in fine order.

What Sends a Little Pig to Market.
Good pastures should be the piece de resistance of young porkers' diet, with middlings and skim milk on the side, garnished with charcoal, and don't forget that a pig takes water like a duck. A most successful pig feeder in St. Louis county has a clean pond where pigs may swim and cool themselves, but they are always clean. Finish off Mr. Porker with a little corn and put the money he brings in your Christmas stocking. Then you will know what Mother Goose meant when she handed down the classic line, "This little pig went to market." Most farmers will want to raise two litters a year, but if cost of production is carefully followed up the spring farrows will undoubtedly pay best if they are kept growing.—Rural World.

Budded Peach Trees.
Little peach trees that were budded this year and are now in good condition may be taken up about November and safely kept over winter in a cool, damp cellar, but their roots must not be allowed to get dry or they will be damaged. They should have their roots covered with earth the same as if they were heeled in out of doors, and this must be moistened from time to time, unless the cellar is very damp, which is not likely to be the case. They can be set in nursery rows next year or into the orchard next spring.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Agricultural Notes.
Maine is forming a sweet corn growers' union for the purpose of securing better prices from the packers.

Hot weather and rank growth are said to be the cause of cracking in turnips.

The New York experiment station has received from the Washington agricultural department its quota of Chinese ladybugs for experimental purposes in combating San Jose scale.

Don't forget that winter supply of road dust for the hens.

Long Island (N. Y.) market gardeners are growing fennel, an aromatic plant. The tops are excellent for seasoning soups, and the lower part of the stalk is eaten raw, like celery.

Apple pomace is a good feed for cows, according to very conservative authorities.

ATTRACTIVE STREETS.

Highways Should Be Wide and Houses Stand Well Back.

A narrow residential street may be a very attractive one if the houses stand well back from the street line, with pleasant grounds about them, says Sylvester Baxter in the September Century. In a growing town, however, the danger from such conditions comes with the liability to convert the street to business purposes or to erect more compactly disposed dwellings. If business comes in, the transition is commonly marked by jugged lines. Commercial structures, often of a cheap and undesirable aspect, are built out to the street, while the dwellings stand recessed back at irregular intervals. And when at last the street is fully occupied for business purposes it is also gathered too narrow. The roadway and sidewalks are cramped, and often a widening has to take place at the public expense. If built up closely to the line with dwellings, the street is likely to lack air and sunshine, and the tendency is toward squalid conditions.

An excellent remedy for these evils is offered in the Massachusetts law that empowered municipalities to establish building lines at any desired distance back from the street line. When such a line is established, no buildings can be erected on the intervening space. The municipality acquires an easement in this strip of land, which can still be used by the owner for anything but building purposes, and on the establishment of such a line owners may claim damages, as in case of takings for a street widening. It is, however, commonly more of a benefit than a damage to have property thus restricted, for it assures a more permanently desirable character to the street, and in case a street widening should ever be called for no obstacles will stand in the way. By taking the restricted strips there will be ample room for the wider roadway and sidewalks.

Ideals for attractive street planning are to be found in many parts of the United States. There is nothing more charming as a rural street than that of a New England village at its best—lofty aisles of leafage, the trees with feet in a carpet of turf at the sidewalk border; the houses quiet and unobtrusive, standing well back and marked with the true home character, whether they are humble cottages or abodes of the rich. The noblest development of such rural streets is to be found in the old towns of the Connecticut valley and in western Massachusetts. There the main highways have an extraordinarily generous width, often giving room for quadruple rows of old elms and broad spaces of turf, the roadway requiring only a narrow space in the total width of the thoroughfare.

CLEAN TOWNS.

They Attract Home-seekers and Grow Very Rapidly.

It doesn't cost much and is very little trouble to keep a town clean if the citizens will co-operate and do their share in the matter. And there is no better advertisement for a town. Home-seekers will go to a clean town just as one will go to a clean store to buy his goods.

Of course the schools should be kept clean as an example to the young, and to prevent the lodgment and propagation of disease of any kind the streets and alleys ought to receive more careful attention. The latter especially are too often made the receptacles of all kinds of filth that in summer spreads infection broadcast. In cold weather the nuisance is almost as dangerous.

There must of necessity be a deal of mud and slush this winter on all our sidewalks, but if each householder will exercise a little care in keeping the walk in front of his house properly cleaned the exceedingly unpleasant effects of it may be to a large extent overcome. If attention is given this matter, a necessary walk about town would be a pleasure instead of a regret, and sociability would be promoted. Nothing gives more agreeable first impressions of a city or town than the cleanliness of its streets, stores and public places, and it may draw to us many inhabitants and large investments.

Protection of Street Trees.
If a tree has been well scraped of the cocoons that contain the eggs, it may be protected from the caterpillars that are allowed to develop on neighboring trees by a band of tar or other viscid substance painted around the trunk and renewed from time to time so that it will not get dry. There is no perfect protection, however, since caterpillars suspend themselves by silk fibers of their own spinning and are wafted when thus suspended from an infected to a noninfected tree. An occasional spraying of the tree's leaves with a solution of paris green or london purple will poison the caterpillars without hurting the trees. All these precautions, if persevered in, would soon end the caterpillar pest.

Clubwomen Improve Village.

There is one woman's club in the country which does all its work in the summer—the Woman's Improvement Association of Point o' Woods, N. Y. It is made up of women from the summer cottage colony, many of them New York clubwomen. The society was organized four years ago for village improvement. Last summer it erected a memorial costing \$700 to Margaret Fuller, whose death by shipwreck occurred off this point. This summer the society has built a fine pavilion on the shore. It sustains semi-weekly dances for the benefit of the young people and has in view a tennis court as the next object of its effort. It keeps a vigilant eye on the order, cleanliness and sanitation of the place.

Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Rye Beach, and Little Boar's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.50 a. m., 8.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Boar's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road at 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Boar's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6.35 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
†Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.
Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
**Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.
***To Kittery and Kittery Point only.
†Runs to Staples' store only.

Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre, 5 cents.
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

Theatre Cars.
(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

DON'T BUY COAL!

SAVE MONEY

GO TO SOUTH

Low Round-Trip Rates

—VIA—

CLYDE LINE.

Charleston, Jacksonville and all Florida Ports.

SAVANNAH LINE.

Savannah, Jacksonville, Florida and the South.

JOY LINE

Round Trip To New York One Way

Jamaica, Be muda, Nassau and Cuba.

Tickets and Rates for above lines on a planation to

Geo. F. Tilton, City Pass. Agent,

308 C. Street St., Boston, Mass.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.
April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7.55, 8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 5.50, 7.46 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m., 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

BOSTON & MAINE P. F.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.
(In effect October 12, 1902.)

Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.25 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 5.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.
For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.15, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—5.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 4.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47 a. m., 3.50, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00 a. m., 4.05, 6.39 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.50, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.30, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30 a. m., 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—9.22, 11.50 a. m., 2.13, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.38, 10.06 a. m., 7.59 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—9.28, 11.55 a. m., 2.19, 6.05, 6.21 p. m. Sunday 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8.05 p. m.

Leave Greenland—9.35 a. m., 12.01, 2.24, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sunday, 6.35, 10.18 a. m., 8.10 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m.

Greenland Village—8.39 a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—5.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m.

Raymond—9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m.

Returning leave.

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., 3.30 p. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., 4.20 p. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., 5.02 p. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.15 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, 5.55 p. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, 6.08 p. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, Newport, Vt., Montreal and the west.

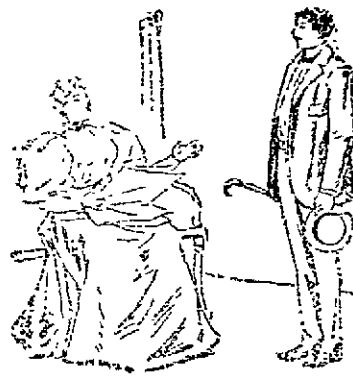
Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS C. P. & T. A.

YORK HARBOR &

WILL COME BACK.
Some Portsmouth Residents Have
Learned to Keep It Away.

Your back may not ache very long. But the ache will return shortly. Comes oftener—stays longer. Unless the kidneys are relieved. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills. Portsmouth people endorse them. Mr. I. T. Wilson, sailmaker on Market street, says:—“I contracted a very bad cold which affected me in the loins and in the upper part of the chest, causing distressing lameness, some urinary difficulty and I was quite stiffened up. As I had read considerable about Doan's Kidney Pills I went to Philbrick's pharmacy and got a box. They went to the spot at once, and I did not use but part of the box before I was quite over my trouble. I gave the balance of my box to a friend and there was plenty to cure him, although neither of us are very lightweights. I am prepared from my personal experience and their effect on others to highly recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. You can refer to me.” For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.
Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH, LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

W. E. Paul RANGES AND PARLOR STOVES
KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamel Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts.

39 to 45 Market Street

OLIVER W. HAM.
(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)
60 Market Street.
Furniture Dealer
— AND —
Undertaker.
Night Calls at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.
Telephone 59-2.

A GREAT BOYCOTT
Schenectady Railway Company
Under Union's Ban.
General Warnings Issued Against
Riding On Its Cars.

People Also Forbidden To Use Either
Gas Or Electricity.

Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The executive committee of the trades assembly has been in session all day arranging the details of the boycott against the Schenectady Railway company. The boycott officially goes into effect at midnight, but will actually be enforced at six o'clock tomorrow.

Seventy-one men, one from each union, will watch the cars and will be aided by others if necessary. Every man found riding on the cars will lose his union card, every business man will be warned not to do it again and will be boycotted if the warning is disregarded. If any employee continues to ride after being warned, his employer will be notified to discharge him.

There are, it is estimated, 2800 persons who live at such a distance from the General Electric locomotive works that they are dependent upon the cars.

It has also been decided to extend the boycott to the use of gas and electric lights, both of which are controlled by the railway company.

SHOT HER HUSBAND.

Italian Woman Brings Revel To A Startling End.

Newton, Mass., Nov. 16.—Nicholas Albanese, an Italian employed in the silk mills at Newton Upper Falls, is at the city hospital in a dangerous condition from a bullet wound in the head which he claims he received from a source unknown to him.

The police, however, tell a different story and this afternoon arrested his wife Lillian on the charge of firing the shot, while Donata Stranero, another Italian, is held as a witness.

The police say the shooting was done in a house on Boylston street, where Albanese and his wife and others were drinking and playing cards last evening. The woman admits the shooting, but claims that it was accidental. Other witnesses, however, assert that she deliberately shot her husband.

ARMOUR SUFFERS LOSS.

Big Plant At Sioux City Totally Destroyed By Fire.

Sioux City, Ia., Nov. 16.—The big plant of Armour and company which occupied three and one-half acres of ground at the extreme south end of the stock yard district, was totally destroyed by a fire which started at 12.50 o'clock this morning on the second floor of the fertilizer room. The loss, which is total, will be \$900,000 with an insurance of \$721,500.

The cause of the fire is said to have been either spontaneous combustion or an imperfect dryer.

Six hundred men will be thrown out of employment all winter by the fire.

FLAGMAN'S MISTAKE.

It Results In One Death And Many Injuries.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—One man was killed and a dozen men, women and children more or less seriously injured by a collision tonight between a Western avenue electric street motor and a trailer and a C. B. and Q. railroad freight train at the Eighteenth street crossing. A mistake of a flagman at the crossing was responsible for the accident.

HANGED IN COURT HOUSE YARD.

Short Shrift Given A Murderer By A Kentucky Mob.

Elizabethtown, Ky., Nov. 16.—Harlan Buckles, who was yesterday sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Robert L. Reid, a deputy marshal, was taken from jail by a mob shortly after two o'clock this morning and hanged to a tree in the court house yard.

HON. P. O. VICKERY DEAD.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 16.—Hon. P. O.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE
CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS. CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.
NO BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE
35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.
BE SURE TO GET HILL'S. IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Vickery, one of the leading citizens of Augusta, died tonight, aged sixty-six years.

A QUIET SUNDAY.

The President And His Party Put In The Day In Camp.

Smeeds, Miss., Nov. 16.—Sunday was a quiet day at the president's camp on the Little Sunflower. There was no hunt, but the president and several members of his party passed a couple of hours in the morning rambling over the forest trails on their horses.

The dogs had a good rest today and will be in fine condition to resume the chase tomorrow.

AN INCREASE OF PAY.

Switchmen Of Lake Shore Railroad Given Ten Per Cent. Advance.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 16.—The Lake Shore road will announce tomorrow an average increase of ten per cent. in the wages of switchmen along the entire system. It will affect about 1000 men.

It is stated that a sweeping increase affecting other employees may be made before the end of the week.

PRETENDER CAPTURED.

Aspirant For Morocco's Throne Taken By Government Forces.

Tangiers, Morocco, Nov. 16.—According to a report from Fez, the imperial troops have succeeded in capturing the pretender to the throne.

It is stated that the Sultan at the head of an army of 25,000 men will direct in person the operations to put down the uprising of the Kabyle tribesmen at Zemour.

INCREASING COST OF PAPER AND ITS EFFECT.

The general tendency towards the advance in prices, says the Philadelphia Bulletin in a thoughtfully considered article on the increasing cost of white paper, and its effect as a matter of more than ordinary business significance, has considerably affected the cost of production in various articles of public necessity; it has in some degree increased the working expenses of the majority of industrial plants of all kinds, and this tendency coupled with restrictions which have been put upon the operations of some of them in concession to the demands of labor, has lately caused a growing necessity for the adjustment of old prices to new conditions.

We have had occasion to take into account, as all, other newspaper of extensive circulation have, the effect of these conditions on the market for white paper. There has never been a time in the history of that commodity when the demand for it has either actually or relatively been so great as it is today. Indeed, owing to various causes, among which are the combinations of paper manufacturers, the obstruction to competition in obtaining the raw material or wood from which paper is made, and the limitations which have been imposed upon the hours of labor at the mills, the sources of supply have not at times been commensurate with the almost phenomenal demand.

Indeed, the daily newspapers have at no time since the Spanish war, four years ago, found the cost of their white paper a more pressing question in the cost of their own production than it has become under the present method of manufacture and its output. It is, of course, the prime and essential staple in the publication of a newspaper, and it is at all times, even when prices are not high, by far the chief element of cost in all the many and varied items which enter into the outlays of journalistic enterprise.

Yet the price at which the daily newspaper is now as a rule sold to its readers is fixed at the very lowest coin in our currency, and consequently the most exact and careful adjustments of all items in its cost is necessary in order that the almost infinitesimal margin of profit which should be averaged from the sale of each and every copy may be maintained. It is a plain business consideration which all publishers have thus been obliged to meet in face of the situation in white paper as it is today, and as it is more than likely to be hereafter.

There is no article of virtual necessity which costs a man so little as his

newspaper. In fact, it is a marvel of modern cheapness, and when he buys a good one, there is no investment from which he receives anything like a proportionate return in the vast variety of its contents. In size, too, it is constantly increasing from year to year, and it is thus that the fact that white paper now costs fully twenty per cent. more than it did when the present era of good times began, has become a matter of more than ordinary business significance to American publishers in almost every department of journalism.—National Advertiser.

A SOLDIER'S ANSWER.

The address which General Young had prepared to deliver at the Washington banquet in honor of the representatives of foreign commercial bodies merely says very frankly what every soldier who has fought in the Philippines and sustained the fire in the rear feels strongly. It voices with little reserve the indignation of officers who have had a difficult problem to solve, and have solved it as best they could, who have applied representative American standards and methods, so far as they could make them apply, to jungle conditions, but who have been persistently slandered at home, and have been constrained to bear in silence the attacks of men who, they felt, did not know the truth and did not want to learn it.

We do not call it a politic address, and the men who in congress and without have been filling the air with abuse and slander, and have passed with insouciance from demonstrated to undemonstrated falsehood, may be expected to fall upon it with a great show of virtuous indignation. It makes the same comparison with German army methods that, coming from the mouth of Joseph Chamberlain, quite lifted the Fatherland off its feet and set the ministers of the two powers by the ears. It repeats with amplification the candid Sherman definition of war. But there is a note of honest anger running through it that is more engaging than the stimulated heroics of the politicians. It is a soldier's speech, blunt and frank, and it comes from a man who knows.

With the message which Gen. Young had to deliver last night the best American thought can have no quarrel. The American does not change his nature when he carries his country's flag into the wilderness. He is like unto his brother, father, son at home. Where he errs, it is on the side of rigor. He attempts to apply the national doctrine of equality and fraternity and the rules of civilized warfare to half-civilized Orientals without modification, and his attitude is interpreted as weakness by his enemies in front and as ferocity by his enemies in the rear. The only shame that attaches to our campaigns in the Philippines is the evidence they have adduced of the eagerness of the non-combatant American to bear false testimony and to believe all evil of his brother.—New York Mail and Express.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Kissing goes by favor; it comes by enterprise.

Great men are great indeed until you get acquainted with them.

A woman would rather be walked on than have a man's feet shun her.

What women like about a sad play is that they can cry in plenty of company.

About a beautiful woman there is an entrancing perfume even in the smile that breaks from her lips.

A man can always tell how much a woman likes him by the way she makes it plain she doesn't.

The less a man has to say in his own house the more some women will let him know he ought not to say it.

Some women are so deceptive that when they are swearing they can make you think they are singing hymns.

When the average boy thinks of the revenge he would like to inflict for his wrongs he pictures it as a scrubbing brush bath and a drying with a rough towel.—New York Press.

For Over Sixty Years

Max Winslow's SOUTHWESTERN Balm has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, twenty-five cent. a bottle.

Scald head is an eczema of the scalp—very severe sometimes, but it can be cured. Doan's Ointment, quick and permanent in its results. At any drug store, 50 cents.

An Impossible Barber.
The Jersey City barber who shaved eighteen men in eight minutes and seven seconds has demonstrated that he knows little of the qualifications requisite for the conducting of a first class tonsorial parlor. His ability to shave two men and a fraction every minute shows remarkable technique and skill of a certain kind. So far as the dispatches state, the eighteen men may have been shaved as well as though this lightning artist had taken fifteen minutes to scrape the face of each customer. But this is unimportant.

Aside from getting shaved, which is purely incidental, men go to barber shops for two essential purposes. One of these is to read through and commit to memory the jokes in the copy of the last year's comic paper which is invariably found in every well regulated barber shop. That the customer may have plenty of time for this delectable occupation the barber should move with the utmost deliberation. The other and by far the most important object he has in view in visiting a barber shop is to acquire information upon such various and varied subjects as the erudite savant of the razor may at the time have on tap.

What would become of these two requisites in the hands of a barber who shaved eighteen men in eight minutes and seven seconds? The customer would hardly have time to reach for the tattered copy of the prized periodical before he would be "next" and the porter would be hustling him into the chair. Then there would come a few swishing sounds, and in an instant more he would find himself paying the cashier and tipping the boy with the whiskbroom without having received a scintilla of enlightenment on the great questions which agitate the country. From the supposedly unfailing reservoir of knowledge he has received no words of wisdom. The main purpose of his visit has been frustrated. How can the customer feel other than that he has been cheated—that he has not got the worth of his money? Clearly the Jersey City shaver is not "wise to his job." He might do well in vaudeville, but he does not possess the essential qualities of a barber.

Porto Rican Election Troubles.

Let us not think too severely of the Porto Ricans or despair of their becoming good American citizens because of an election riot or two. We have this sort of thing right here at home now and then. After a century and more of self government we good Americans occasionally attempt to shoot, cut or maul a candidate into office. All this is to be condemned, but it does not necessarily argue total depravity or incapacity for self government.

The Porto Ricans are on their first legs as individuals in their own right. Spain has gone, but the hot sun and the hot blood remain. They must be reckoned with in forming a judgment of all performances in the island. The people are not likely to develop into Quakers or mild eyed philosophers even under the quieting folds of the stars and stripes, but we may reasonably hope that in due time they will become as orderly citizens as those of any other section of the republic.

Their rioting over elections or from any other cause is of course discreditable, and the spirit which prompts it should be frowned upon, but meanwhile it is well enough to remember that election disorders are not confined to Porto Rico. We have yet something to do in the way of making political campaigns and elections orderly and above criticism in some of our great cities, like New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and indeed in some rural communities. Better pluck the beam from our own eye before going too fiercely after little Porto Rico's mote.

GOLF SEASON CLOSED.

The golf season at the Portsmouth Country club has practically closed, and this week the work of erecting bunkers was started. The links, which is but two years old, is badly in need of bunkers and hazards, and plans have been made for 10—five sand traps and the others high bunkers, the high ones to be of the improved type, to take care of the rubber filled balls. Next season the course will be equal to any in this vicinity, and great interest in the game is expected.

J. A. & A. W. WALKER
SOLE AGENTS FOR

OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS

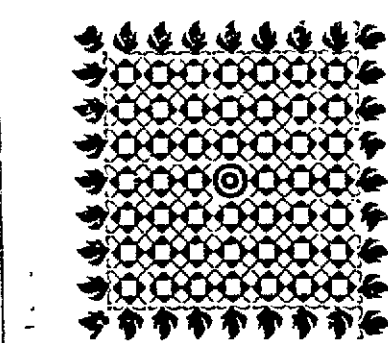
ALSO

Reading and Wilkesbarr Coals

Best Preparation Obtainable

In This City.

137 MARKET ST.



THE HERALD

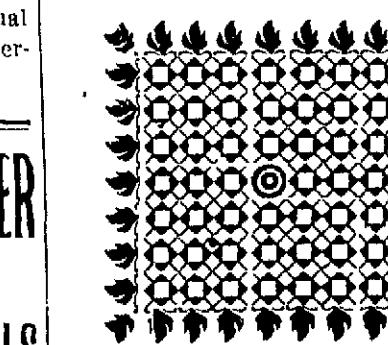
Has The Finest

JOB PRINTING PLANT

In The City.

Finest Work

Reasonable Prices.



TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

Now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7-20-4
10c CICAR

Is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of the most expert Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN H. BROUGHTON

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention. Telephone at office and residence.

TOWN BETTERMENT.

HOW AN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE BEAUTIFIED BAY RIDGE.

Cleaner Streets, Neater Front and Back Yards and Many Other Changes For the Better Since the Organization Began Work.

Bay Ridge, a suburb of Brooklyn, has been improved greatly in the last few months owing to the work of the Woman's Improvement League. Its streets are cleaner than ever before, its front and back yards have been beautified with flowers and plants, and the whole place has changed for the better since the league began work.

The Woman's Improvement League is the outgrowth of the Bay Ridge Reading Club, which has met weekly on Thursday mornings for fifteen years, says the New York Tribune. Until last June the club had confined itself to literary matters and occasional luncheons and lectures, but the unkempt condition of certain neighboring streets led its members to consider means for bettering conditions. The day the public schools closed the society was officially organized, and the members left the first meeting in carriages for flying trips to the schools in order to get hearings with the children before they should be scattered for the summer.

Eight awards were offered—first, second and third prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2 respectively, for the greatest improvement in the back yards and the same for front yards to the middle of the street; \$3 for the best window box in a home where there was no ground to cultivate and \$5 for the largest number of contributing members added to the club. The children were to do all the work of the yards. About fifty children entered the lists. Visits were made by members of the club about July 1 to the houses of all the enrolled competitors and conditions were carefully noted. Suggestions for laying out and planting the gardens were also made. Rounds were again made before the opening of school to note the change.

A condition of the test was that the competitors must not only keep their gardens free from weeds and disorder and their plants in healthy condition, but they must also pick up paper, old cans and all rubbish wherever they saw it scattered in the streets. To insure success in the last undertaking an appeal was sent to the authorities for rubbish cans to be placed at schoolhouses and at the junction of certain streets. The appeal was heeded promptly, and the receptacles are now dotted through Bay Ridge.

The most thickly populated blocks of Bay Ridge are made up of two family houses, and it was for the benefit of children occupying the second floors of such buildings that the prize for window boxes was offered. This effort has met with less enthusiasm. Landlords object to the placing of window boxes in tenement house windows, as they disfigure the sills. The neighbors on lower floors, too, are likely to remonstrate against the dripping of water over their windows from upper floors. Then if the houses have blinds the boxes furnish an obstacle. It is probable that hereafter prizes will be offered for thrifty house plants.

So far about \$20 in ten cent annual fees has been brought in by the youngsters, meaning an added membership to the league of about 200. The children themselves constitute the associate members of the league and the grown ups, who pay the 10 cents yearly, the contributing members. Each child wears a button bearing a device in the form of a tree and the legend, "Improvement League."

Other committees of the league are devoted respectively to sanitation, cleanliness, the care of trees, of new streets and the gaining of better traveling facilities for the population. The chairman of the sanitation committee tracks strange odors to their sources and reports unsavory conditions to the powers that be. The president both of the league and of the reading club heads the tree committee. She has obtained from the authorities a permanent permit for the league to trim and tend all trees, with the permission of their owners, without further license. This committee discovered that certain pipes were being placed under the sidewalk of Third Avenue instead of through the middle of the street, thus making the successful planting of trees along that thoroughfare an impossibility. Word was sent to the borough hall, and the pipes were laid in their proper place. The widening of Third Avenue necessitated the removal of the large old trees lining it. The new street committee sees that when thoroughfares are cut through the work is continued until they are passable for vehicles.

In speaking of their work recently the treasurer of the organization said: "The prizes offered by the Woman's Improvement League of Bay Ridge to the school children of that district for the most carefully kept yards have proved a wonderful stimulus to the young gardeners. In some cases plots that were in the worst condition when school closed are among the best kept now. The parents of the children have shown the greatest enthusiasm in the effort, and their encouragement to the girls and boys has been of the greatest aid."

A Prize For Neat Premises.
The El Paso Good Roads association offered a cash prize to the residents of any one block in the city who shall have done the best work, from July 21 to Aug. 15, in clearing away weeds, cleaning ditch boxes and maintaining a neat appearance about his premises. The idea contains a happy suggestion.

Good highways are an excellent advertisement for a town.

A MODEL TOWN.

One to Be Shown at the St. Louis Exposition.

A "model town," with everything just as it should be—streets wide, well paved and clean, with no overhead wires and unsightly billboards and public buildings perfect in their arrangements—will be a feature of the coming St. Louis exposition. There will be no crooked, badly paved thoroughfares and no fire trap buildings. Streets will be lighted with the latest improvements, and the police and fire protection will be arranged with the idea of teaching lessons to the towns and cities.

Upon a circular enclosed space the town will be built, three types of street planning being used, which, in their combination, are thought to offer the best and most potentially beautiful ground plan, says the Philadelphia Times. These are the radial, circular and gridiron types. The circular boulevard, so often seen in the old world cities, will be laid around the town, one-half of it being laid out as a park road, properly planted. The other half of the boulevard will be used for exhibition purposes. In the center of the park road will be the railroad station on a square just touching the outer edge of the boulevard. Extending from this open entrance to the town, at a slight upward grade will be a broad, well paved street, ending in a plaza.

This plaza will be the official as well as the actual center. Around it will be the group of public buildings, the county courthouse, the town hall, the postoffice. The plaza will be laid out with unusual care and in such a way that it and the surrounding structures will form a harmonious whole.

As the streets are to form one of the main parts of the exhibit, they will be used to illustrate the principles of municipal art. They will have good pavements and gutters, smooth sidewalks and will be kept spotlessly clean. There will be no overhead wires, no waste paper and refuse, no billboards. Street signs will be plain and perfectly legible. The lights will be simple and dignified. There may even be seats along the way.

Not only will the promoters attempt to show what ought to be avoided in making a town beautiful, but they will make use of only the most artistic furnishings in hydrants, mail boxes, refuse receptacles, the lighting apparatus and the public convenience stations.

DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.

Method and Cost of Burning It in England.

While the accumulation of refuse in the smaller towns has not so great a bearing on public health as in the larger towns and cities neatness and cleanliness are always desirable, and many diseases are directly traced to carelessness in this matter. Typhoid fever is considered by scientists as a filth disease. Ignorance and stupidity are often responsible for outbreaks of disease in localities that with tidiness, care in the disposition of sink drains and garbage would never have occurred. Kitchen refuse thrown in a heap in the back yard, there to fester and rot, is always a dangerous neighbor. What cannot be burned should be disposed of in a manner that will preclude the possibility of its becoming a menace to public health.

The refuse in the district of Ealing, adjacent to London, which has a population of 25,000, is burned in a patent "destructor" which has four cells. It has a chimney 143 feet in height. The fuel used is a fine coke, and the quantity consumed costs 37 cents a day. The cost of the destructor was \$10,000. The quantity of refuse burned is 6,120 tons per year. The heat from the destructor is utilized by a boiler supplying steam for an engine which drives the line mixing machines and clay mixer for the sewage portion of the works.

The local authorities in the Battersea division of London, with a population of 150,000, have erected a patent destructor with a chimney 150 feet in height. It cost \$37,000 and consumes 25,000 tons of refuse a year, and there are no complaints about offensive odor.

Roads as an Attraction.

The board of supervisors of Nevada county, Cal., met recently and unanimously adopted the following resolution, says the San Francisco Chronicle: "Whereas, The public roads of Nevada county are in a deplorable condition, for which reason immigration to Nevada county is discouraged; and, whereas, the funds of the several road districts as well as the general road fund of said county are in a depleted condition, which renders it impossible for the road commissioners of said county to place said roads in proper condition; and, whereas, in the opinion of this board nothing would tend more to aid in the work of inducing immigration to said county than the placing of the roads in better condition, which improvement would also incidentally advertise the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing interests of said county; now, therefore, be it unanimously ordered by this board that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated from the general fund of the county to the general road fund to aid in the work of inducing immigration to said Nevada county by so improving the public thoroughfares."

The Town's Sidewalks.
A little effort on the part of householders would go a long way toward making the sidewalks a source of pride rather than the useless and dangerous pathways that border all too many of the streets. In the interest of beauty, safety and neatness let us have uniform sidewalks and keep them in proper repair.

Wage Reduction by Agreement.

The recent agreement entered into between the American Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association of Tin Workers, by which the latter body accepts a 3 per cent reduction in wages, is quite significant. The reduction is made to enable the tin plate company to take a contract to supply the Standard Oil company with cans for its export trade. At the present time the oil company gets these cans from Wales, being able to import them practically free of duty, as it receives a rebate of duties previously paid when it ships the cans abroad. By the new agreement the work of making these cans will be transferred from Welsh tin workers to members of the Amalgamated association.

Although the reduction is not a large one when considered from the percentage point of view, it is the principle and not the details of the agreement that deserve public notice. Two important principles are illustrated by this amicable co-operation of labor and capital.

The first is that the organization of labor affords a basis for agreement between laborers and capitalists quite as effectively as for war between them. Under an individualistic system the employers in this case might have reduced the wages of their workers and taken the foreign contract, but the workers could hardly have understood the reduction and certainly could not have agreed to it in such a way as to have secured harmonious co-operation. The other principle is that by industrial agreement between employers and employed, which is made possible by the organization of both, the partnership can meet successfully the competitions of foreign trade which otherwise they might not be able to meet.

The Departure of Wu Ting Fang.

The recall of Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, will take from this country the most interesting diplomatic representative of the oriental nation that has ever been accredited to this government.

Few diplomats from abroad have enjoyed greater personal popularity in this country than Minister Wu, though he never condescended to weaken his sturdy Chinese patriotism.

He has, however, considered it to be a part of his diplomatic duty to bring to the attention of the American people the virtues and excellences of his race. Realizing that these Chinese people were judged of by the representatives of the lowest social grades who came to this country as immigrants, in former years under contract as coolies, he tried when he could to enlighten his western hearers as to the ethical value of the great religious and moral teachers of China, on the way in which Chinese society was built up and the hopes and aspirations of the Chinese people.

While perhaps Wu Ting Fang took a somewhat more active interest in the action of congress on the Chinese exclusion act than was becoming in a foreign diplomat, his conduct in all other respects has been exemplary. Certainly at the time of the uprising of the Boxers it was Minister Wu more than any other man who was instrumental in obtaining intelligence upon which the allied governments could act, and all through that international episode, which placed him in a particularly embarrassing position, he bore himself admirably.

Secretary Root has settled, for the time at least, the discussion which has been going on for months in the war department over disappearing cartridges. The secretary will in his discretion have guns of six inch and larger caliber mounted on the Crozier disappearing carriage. General Miles, as head of the board of ordnance and fortifications, opposed this carriage, one of his arguments being that a small piece of metal from an enemy's shell might easily disarrange the machinery of the carriage and put the gun out of action. This of course could not occur if the guns were mounted in barbette.

The impression has prevailed in some quarters that the Cubans could not live up to the American standard of municipal government. But there is a story from Havana that a fund of \$20,000 has been raised to get certain franchises through the Havana council. The Cubans appear to be right up with the procession in assimilating American methods of local government.

A man in Williamsport, Pa., had a falling out with his girl and brought suit to recover the presents he had given to her. She thereupon entered suit for the value of the meals he had eaten at her home. Serves him right. She ought to get a verdict.

It is possible that when Denmark comes to the point where she would like to do a little island selling she will find a depressed market in Antillean real estate.

The Count and Countess of Castellane may have to practice some economy, but they will probably be able to get along on \$3,000,000 a year.

RAISING TURKEYS.

A Few Hints as to Their Proper Care.

If a beginner, select three or four of the best shaped hens you can find in a large flock and mate to a gobbler from another flock that is not related to the hens. Never select turkeys. If you raise any young birds at all from the mixed stock, they will be worthless as breeders for the next season. As to the care of breeding stock, yearling and two-year-old hens produce the most vigorous offspring, and hens of that age will lay more eggs in a season than older birds. Feeding the breeding stock has everything to do with the number of eggs laid and their fertility. Feed very sparingly of grain, as fat turkeys do not lay fertile eggs nor many of any kind. Give little or no corn to the breeders. Black wheat will keep them in better condition, and cut clover is very good. A head of cabbage is greatly relished by them and is one of the best things you can feed them through the winter months. Give them all the grit they can eat once a week. Keep your turkeys as tame as possible; they are easier cared for and will not wander so far away. Do not keep turkeys with or near other poultry. Do not let them run around the barnyard or farm buildings, and keep them away from stagnant pools of water.

An open shed with wire netting front facing the south and situated in an upland pasture makes an ideal place for raising turkeys. May 15 is early enough to hatch the first poult in the northern states. The ground is generally very cold and damp previous to that time. Feed the young for the first time when thirty-six hours old, and the first food should be grit in some form. Seashells make the best kind of grit for the young, and crushed clam shells are very good when the turkeys are four months old or older. The young should have but very little water until after they are two months old. I have raised 75 per cent of a flock of young turkeys to maturity that did not have a drop of water until they were over a month old. A teaspoonful of Douglas mixture added to every quart of drinking water is very beneficial. It prevents cholera and diarrhea and is a great help in destroying tapeworms. Tapeworms kill more turkeys than most people have any idea of. Ground pumpkin seeds mixed with their food are as good a remedy as I have ever tried for tapeworms. Cleanliness in every way is absolutely necessary. Remove the droppings at least three times a week. Always cover the dropping boards with road dust or dry earth. Have a dust box five or six feet square and a foot deep, with a roof or cover that will keep out all storm. A good dust box is of untold value in keeping down lice. Lice are sure death to young turkeys, and every means of keeping them down must be used. See that the sisters are free from them, and dust three or four times while incubating with some good insect powder. Remember that you can easily overfeed the young ones, and that means death to them. In a good dry season insects are always plenty, and the young turkeys need no feed at all after the first week—"H. M. P." in Rural New Yorker.

Keeping Chickens Without Water.

This subject was discussed in American journals a few years ago, but the real facts of the case seldom are presented in a convincing manner. No practical chicken fancier doubts for a moment the necessity of supplying water to liquid food to fowls, especially in warm weather. As far as we can learn the advocates of "no water" feed their chickens and fowls soft food which contains a fair percentage of moisture. Consequently their claim that water is not a necessity must be discounted to a great extent. The modern system of feeding chickens is based on a dry mixture of the various grains, and such a diet demands the addition of liquid food. We have never seen any ill effects of allowing even young chickens to partake of water or milk, provided the latter was pure and not offered in unlimited quantities. How a chicken fancier can ever delude himself that pure water is not relished by a chicken, young or old, is a mystery to us. Let such a mortal get up on a dry, warm July morning and watch the robins and other birds suck in the grateful moisture on growing vegetation and also watch how eagerly the flock of chickens awaits the coming of the watering pail. It takes but a few drops of water to satisfy the most skeptical person that the instinct of the feathered animal demands water. It may be true that some men can get along without water, but chickens—never—American Fancier.

His Success.

A writer in Country Gentleman gives these reasons for his success with artificial methods: Keeping chicks in machine at least thirty-six hours after all were hatched; feeding only when hungry and not too much; grit and bone-meal mixed with all soft feed from the first day; reducing heat in brooder as quickly as possible and as soon as chicks could stand it; plenty of fresh air and exercise and as soon as possible after being placed in brooder, weather permitting.

New York's Egg Production.

The last census report says that in 1890 the production of poultry in New York state amounted to \$14,791,491, of which 53 per cent was for eggs and 41 per cent for poultry. There were more than 16,000,000 more eggs in 1890 than in 1889, a gain of nearly 36 per cent.

An Agreeable Change.

How handy it will be for the good housewife to be able to change the monotony of salt meats for fresh chicken and how easily this is accomplished—Farmers' Journal.

ROUP AND ITS TREATMENT.

An Instructive Discussion of the Subject by an Authority.

Roup or avian diphtheria may attack all varieties of the domesticated fowls, also game and wild birds, says Dr. Charles F. Dawson, veterinarian of the Florida agricultural station. The characteristic symptom is the appearance upon the lining membrane of the mouth and nose of peculiar yellowish patches which resemble those present in the throats of children suffering from diphtheria. These patches are adherent to the parts upon which they rest and when stripped off cause a raw, bleeding surface. In a few days they become yellow, much thickened, and interfere with the breathing and prehension of food. In some cases the eye is affected. The eyelids become glued together, and the material collects upon the front of the eyeball, causing great bulging and final destruction of the eye. A peculiar nauseating odor accompanies the disease, due to the decomposition of the pent up secretions. Emaciation is rapid from the absorption of poisons formed by the disease process and from the inability to eat. In some outbreaks the disease attacks the intestines, resulting in bloody discharges and great loss. It lasts from a few days to a few weeks, according to its being acute or chronic in character. Some claim that roup is the same as diphtheria in man. If they are the same disease, why can we not find the germ of diphtheria in roup chickens as certainly as we can in a case of true diphtheria in man? Moreover, why can we not apply the diphtheria antitoxin treatment to fowls with the same expectation of favorable result as is now obtained by its use in human diphtheria?

I am unaware that any one has yet satisfactorily demonstrated that the initial lesions of roup are due to a germ. Undoubtedly the putrefactive germs which are found in the sores have much to do with the progress of the disease. Roup is often confounded with other affections, the most common ones being ordinary colds and infectious catarrh. In any disease of this nature which has lasted three or four days and in which the formation of yellow patches upon the tongue, roof or back part of the mouth has occurred, treat for roup. If the fowl is not worth treatment, destroy it and burn the carcass.

The indications for treatment are isolation of the affected ones, a complete renovation of the henhouse by scraping the floors, burning old nests, a liberal coat of whitewash to all woodwork and coating the floors with a layer of lime. This is to be followed by medicinal treatment of the affected ones. This should in part consist of the use of antiseptic washes for the nostrils, mouth and throat. Any of the following washes may be used: A 2 per cent solution of creolin applied to the parts with a brush; equal parts of kerosene and olive oil or cottonseed oil; horic acid, fifteen grains to the ounce of water. In applying any one of these solutions first remove those portions of the patches which can be detached without causing blood to flow. It is considered good practice to also dust the cleansed surfaces with flowers of sulphur.

The following wash is recommended by Salmon: Dissolve thirty-five grains of chlorate of potassium and two grains of salicylic acid in one ounce of water and add one ounce of glycerin. Apply this liquid to the spots two or three times a day, and give a teaspoonful of the mixture internally to each fowl. Great relief is afforded the fowls by fumigation. Place the fowls in a tight building and pour oil of tar on a hot brick, piece of iron or a shovel. Do this twice daily.

The tumors which form on the head should be opened with a sharp knife and their contents washed out. The bleeding which frequently occurs can be checked by filling the cavity with raw cotton saturated with chloride of iron. Zurn recommends internally and externally a mixture of 150 grains of a decoction of walnut leaves (fifteen grams to a quart of water) with twenty grains of glycerin, five grains of chlorate of potassium and one-half gram of salicylic acid in fifteen grains of rectified spirit. Of this give once or twice daily a tablespoonful to large fowls. He also paints the parts with the solution twice a day.

In addition to using any of the above treatments the birds should be given soft food, and in cases where they cannot eat the food should be given by hand. They should also be given a stimulating tonic, the following being recommended: Cayenne pepper, sulphate of quinine, sulphate of iron, of each one dram. Mix and add a little honey or sirup as an excipient and divide the mass into sixty pills. Give each fowl one pill three times a day. Convalescent fowls should not be returned to the healthy flock for at least a month after recovery.

A Guide In Turning.

H. S. Thompson in Farm Poultry gives this pointer: Cut two narrow cardboard strips for each of your egg trays. Write or print "Night" on one and "Morning" on the other. Tack each one to the sides of the tray that show through the glass door. When turning your eggs, see that the trays are shifted around so that the sign "Night" shows at night and "Morning" in the morning. This will insure the even application of heat which is so important.

Save Only the Best.

When sorting the young cockerels that are to be kept as breeders, do not take those with crooked breasts, very tall, long, slender shanks or any other badly defect indicating a lack of vigor. Like begets like. Save only the best for stock birds.

FARM POULTRY PROFITABLE.

Biddy More Than Pays For Her Keep and Pays Promptly.

There are many reasons why poultry raising can be made profitable on a farm. One very important reason is that all the food necessary to raise chickens is grown on the farm and ready for use. A great part of the living of a chicken can be picked up by itself. Especially is this true where cattle are fed extensively. Much of the chicken's living is made from things that would otherwise go to waste. The insects that might be very bothersome indeed save for old Biddy's relish. All farm animals to thrive well need some shelter from the winter's storms and the summer's heat. This is one of the most expensive items in the care of horses or dairy animals, but with all kinds of poultry a very small shelter will accommodate a large number. Just along the same line comes the thought of inclosures. All other farm animals have to be fenced in to keep them home or in the right place at home, while the poultry roam over the whole farm.

Another great thing in favor of poultry raising is the comparative ease with which it can be done. Think a minute of the drudgery necessary in making a pound of butter for sale, and then compare that with the labor required in marketing a dozen eggs which would give the same return. To be sure, there is a time in the year when the closest attention is needed to make a success of raising poultry of any kind, but when that time is over the marketing of poultry or gathering in the eggs is very easily done and requires no great amount of time.

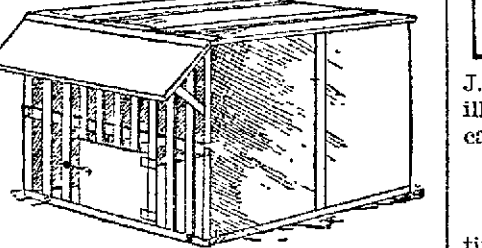
There must be some way of stopping the little leaks in the family pocket-book if farming is to be made successful, and poultry and eggs to take to town are just the right thing to stop that leak. If the egg and chicken money pays all the living expenses, money from the sale of other products can be used to great advantage somewhere else. Poultry brings in returns all the time, every week in the year, just as the family need it. Many cases might be cited where farmers' wives have paid all the "extras" expenses of large families simply by the poultry sales.

One of the greatest reasons why poultry raising is profitable on the farm is because the eggs and chickens help the farmer's wife in preparing the meals. Nothing we can raise on the farm is more valuable as food than eggs. Nothing contributes more to the farmer's good appetite than good fried chicken in hot weather when other fresh meat cannot be obtained.—Extract From an Address of Mrs. A. J. Pattof at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Rain and Sun Proof Coop.

I have a chicken coop which I think suits me better than any other I have tried before, says J. C. Becraft of Marshall, Mo., in a letter to Poultry Keeper.

This coop is made out of cheap lumber. The bottom is hinged at the back



MR. BECRAFT'S COOP.

to the upper part. At the front I drive two staples to fasten the coop down so as it can be moved about. The upper part comes down over the door all the way so that you can put a nail through the staple.

The shade in the front is to keep the sun and rain out. These coops are very easy to clean.

Success or Failure.

The unfortunate fact that so many go into business without counting the cost is the cause of many failures in the poultry business, says an exchange. Entirely too many do not calculate the continual vigilance that must be given to successful poultry culture. This is the cost that must be calculated in this business above all others, for failure is assured in advance without it. No matter what else you may have or how much of it, whether money or lands, failure is sure to follow unless the closest attention of some one who is competent be given to the work.

Those who imagine that a poultry plant, whether large or small, will run itself are very poorly informed, for nothing can be much further from the fact. Regular attention and well directed attention must be given or the venture will fail of good results. Nothing but disappointment ever follows neglect of fowls. This is proved beyond all peradventure. No success carries unless the best attention be given the fowls, their feeding and their care. Bear this in mind all the time, and when you are disappointed with results obtained see who is to blame.

Hen Killing Dogs.

We lost a good many hens a few summers ago from dogs. Occasionally a young dog will develop a mania for killing hens, as they do for killing sheep. Such dogs are apt to train in pairs. They will catch a hen, bite it through the back, crushing the ribs, and then chase down another. We found two strange dogs at work one day in this manner, but not until they had killed over twenty. After a few days they reappeared and killed about the same number before the hired man appeared on the scene with a gun. One of the dogs fell a victim to his sure aim, but the other made his escape. A suit at law resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff and established the fact that the owner of a dog is liable for damages in a case of this kind.—Mapes in Rural New Yorker.

WIL' IT PAY?

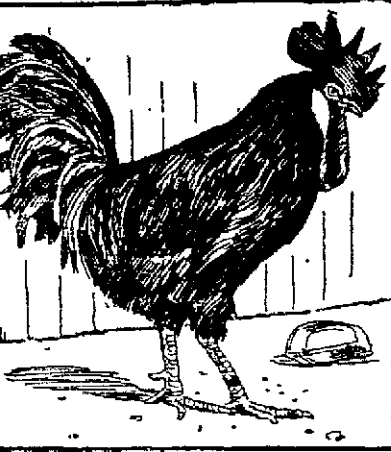
A Frank Expression of Opinion by a Prominent Poultryman.

There are many successes with poultry and more failures when attempted on a big scale. The failures are seldom written up, the successes generally are. The wise beginner is the one who first determines whether or not he can cheerfully work long hours the year through, whether he can be contented with about the wages a good clerk or mechanic gets and whether or not he likes country life. If these questions can be honestly answered in the affirmative, success is probable—on these terms, however, that he forgets most he has ever heard or read on the subject, that he gets healthy, hardy stock and keeps it so by plain feeding, fair range and strict cleanliness. These few conditions, together with "common" sense, will generally be all that is necessary to assure a fair degree of success. The man who sees "millions in it" had better stick to the stock market or some other quick asset business. No live stock business can be so painful as manufacturing or mercantile pursuits. The percentage of profit on the production or sales may be as large or larger, but the supply is limited by laws which do not operate alike in the different cases.

The manufacturer or merchant is able to produce or buy enough to meet the demand and can turn his goods many times in a season. The fancier often buys to meet his demands, but the market poultryman cannot generally do so at a profit. While this condition limits possible profits, it is the one thing which makes poultry production a stable occupation for all time and which prevents the supply ever long overrunning the demand. To old and young alike we offer the time worn advice which is so seldom followed, that only a few birds be kept at first and to go ahead slowly. Learn all you can at the expense of others, but do most of your own thinking. Because some one has succeeded with certain methods it doesn't follow every one can or will do the same. To win certain success one must adapt every effort to the requirements of the breed, the location of the plant, the needs of the market to be supplied, and keep pegging away.—George H. Pollard in Reliable Poultry Journal.

Black Minorca Winner.

This fine single comb Black Minorca, winner at Madison Square Garden, New York, was bred and is owned by



J. H. Doane, Gouverneur, N. Y. The illustration is reproduced from American Poultry Journal.

Poultry and Farming.

A combination of poultry with scientific farming will bring results surprisingly satisfactory to those who have been plodding along, tilling the soil and carting the products to market at the season's end.

Poultry fills in a vacant spot in the farmer's life when time cannot be otherwise profitably employed. The time given to the care of a few hundred chicks is so small one rarely notices it, and the cost compared with the returns is so very small that none should hesitate to give it. The little chicks are cared for by the women folks, and before we realize that spring has gone the chicks have grown to maturity and are ready to begin returning a profit to offset the cost of raising.

The food which they have consumed can be counted as nothing, since it has all been raised on the farm and would have perhaps gone to waste were it not for the fowls which gather it up.

The hogs, the cattle, the horses, all waste and scatter corn and oats, and the patient hen gathers all up and is ever content to go her way.

The good hen will lay from twelve to fifteen dozen eggs a year, all of which are worth, whether on our table or in the market, fully 15 cents a dozen. Now let any farmer figure on this, with nothing to deduct as cost, and say it is not business policy to have a flock of hens along with his other farm products. Let him stop to think of what his table would cost were it not for the chickens and eggs, ever ready to be served, and he will certainly gladly give a little time to this one branch of the farmer's products.—Farmers' Voice.

When to Buy Breeders.

If we are to invest in fowls instead of eggs, fall is the time to buy. I consider it a better plan to buy stock rather than eggs. Then we are better able to know just what we are getting, while if we wait until spring and buy eggs it will be nearly a year before we can tell what kind of birds we have. Breeders do not keep over more than about enough to complete their breeding pens and will dispose of their surplus stock at fair prices. It will be cheaper in buying to procure five or six birds, say male and five pullets, as they will cost less proportionately, and with good housing and care they should lay a good many eggs, a large number of which may be used for hatching, and in this way the owner will be able to make a good beginning from his new stock during the following year.—Poultry Monthly.

A... STRANGER IN BOHEMIA

By Willis Emery

Copyright, 1901, by Frederick R. Toombs

MISS HELENA SARGENT possessed an artistic nature which made it easy for her to fall in love, but she had had a wild New England "tripping up," which made it painful for her to reflect that she had fallen in love with a man whom she had known only a week.

She had come to the city to study art, her heart full of ambitions and her ears ringing with wholesome warnings, and she had fallen in love when scarcely across the frontier of Bohemia. She had permitted Mr. Charles Lamoine to whisper tender words into her ear, and though she couldn't remember what she herself had said, she felt sure that it must have been weak and silly.

That was last evening, and now she was actually going to this young man's studio to face him in broad daylight. She blushed at the thought, but wild horses couldn't have held her from going.

The studio of Mr. Lamoine was in the Corot building, which, from its name and the color of the bricks in its wall, is generally known in Bohemia as the Carrot. When Miss Sargent entered from the street, she encountered the janitor, whose name is Jim, and it was with considerable embarrassment that she inquired for Mr. Lamoine. There was a rack with electric buttons in the little office, and Jim was on the point of pressing one of them when she suddenly remembered having seen Mr. Lamoine go out about five minutes ago.

Give Jim time enough, and he will always remember. It may be an hour or a week too late, but he never forgets. That is his boast upon those frequent occasions when the Bohemians of the Carrot berate him for getting them into scrapes.

"I never forget," he will say solemnly. "A thing may slip my mind for a few minutes, but some time, some time."

And he will finish the sentence with a very impressive and self-satisfied gesture.

Miss Sargent was surprised and grieved to learn that Mr. Lamoine had gone out when he should have been expecting her and that he had left no word.

"I understood," said she, "that some of his friends—both ladies and gentlemen, of course—were to be in his studio at this hour."

Jim did not reply. There was a far-away look in his eyes. He seemed not to be interested.

"I think I will leave a note for him," she continued when it became evident that there was no party in the studio and that she was not to be shown up there.

"Yes'm," said Jim, as one in a trance.

Miss Sargent sat down by the desk in the office and wrote upon one of her cards: "I understood that you were to be in at this hour. It seems that I have made a mistake."

She had an impulse to underscore the last word, so that he might know that the mistake was not in the hour, but in her permitting the gentleman to whisper tales of love on the previous evening when he had escorted her home from a musicale, or, in the language of the Carrot, a "howl," in Walter Farnsworth's rooms.

"Please put this in Mr. Lamoine's studio," she said, giving the card to Jim.

The janitor took the card and thrust it into a side pocket of his jacket. Then he started as if some one had stuck a pin into him and began to nod his head like a restless horse. This is a sign with Jim that he has remembered something, but Miss Sargent was not aware of it, for she had been only a few weeks in Bohemia and was just beginning to get acquainted with the provinces and personages of that country.

Jim had remembered that another young lady had called a few minutes before and had given him a note on a card to be put in Mr. Farnsworth's rooms. The act of putting the card into his pocket reminded him, for that was just what he had done with the other. When Miss Sargent had gone, faithful Jim ferried himself up stairs in the elevator and put the cards into the rooms. He put Miss Sargent's card upon Mr. Farnsworth's piano and Miss Grace Withington's card upon Mr. Lamoine's writing table. The reason that he got them mixed up was because he was Jim.

Miss Sargent walked away from the Carrot feeling very much hurt. It was evident that Mr. Lamoine was a trifle—one of those irresponsible creatures that, the books say, make up the bulk of Bohemia's population. This was what she was thinking when suddenly

the came face to face with Mr. Lamoine. "You then had just been to a musicale, and I have seen you at a musicale," he said. "A musical is a very much, but I had a habit of looking the other way for five days in succession. It was a habit of Bohemia and of Bohemians individually that the should not look off at the moment when a musical is going on, and not look at the event."

On this occasion he looked very trim and handsome, but he did not seem to appreciate the seriousness of the situation, and Helena was doubly offended with him. He was a young man who on the previous evening had played her a record of honor as readily as he would have poured his watch and chain as readily as his watch and chain.

He made her good morning. "I had to go out, and I told Jim to let you into the studio. I thought you wouldn't mind waiting there just a few minutes. I left word that it was a very important matter that had called me away."

As a matter of fact, he was going to borrow \$10.

"The janitor gave me no message," said Miss Sargent coldly. Lamoine raised both his clenched hands above his head.

"I'll break Jim's back!" he cried. "Often have I forgiven him, but this time he dies. Now please take my key and let yourself in."

"But I thought other ladies were to be there," she objected. "I did not know you asked me alone."

"They may not have come yet," replied Lamoine glibly. "And, anyhow, it doesn't make the slightest difference. There's not a reason on this earth why you can't come to my studio."

And he proceeded to adduce the most unanswerable arguments with such eloquence that within five minutes the pretty little Puritan was tripping merrily toward the Carrot, with the latchkey clasped in her fingers.

"I just remember," said Jim as she entered the building, "that Mr. Lamoine wanted you to wait. Anyway, he wanted somebody to wait, and I guess it was you."

"I have the key," replied Helena as she stepped into the elevator. "I met Mr. Lamoine upon the street."

It was not the first time that Helena had been in Lamoine's studio, but on the previous occasions there had been half a dozen people present, and she had really not had a chance to look around.

It was an elegant and an interesting apartment, but her inspection of it lasted only about a minute, for she found herself standing by the writing table and reading—without in the least meaning to do so—this, upon a dainty card: "Thursday, 11:30. I can't wait for you now. Come to Tessa's at half past 12. Don't fail. G. W."

It was the merest chance that she should recognize the writing of Miss Grace Withington, with whom she had the slightest possible acquaintance, but she had seen a page of the young lady's manuscript from a story that Lamoine was illustrating.

"So this is the 'very important matter'!" said Helena. "And he expects me to wait here while he lurches with another girl. That's where he was going when I met him. This is perfectly funny!"

And she began to cry. This was but momentary, however. A few minutes later, when she appeared in the lower hall, she did not look in the least like a young lady who had been shedding tears.

A messenger boy was just coming in with a note for one of the tenants. It struck Helena as a good idea to question this youth in order to find out whether Lamoine had really been going toward Tessa's when she had met him. She had heard of the restaurant as a favorite with Bohemians, but she did not know where it was.

"One block this way and two blocks that way," replied the boy to her question. And he indicated the directions with his grimy hand.

The evidence convicted Lamoine. Helena glanced at her watch. It was 12:35.

"I'd like to go over there to lunch," she said to herself. "I wish I could meet some swell fellow who would take me."

This seemed like an unreasonable request, but she was not more than fifty yards from the building when she heard her name called, and, turning, she saw Walter Farnsworth hurrying after her.

"I have just found 'One block your way,' he said. "It is the worst possible thing to say, but I must confess that I had forgotten that you were to come to the studio this morning. It would have broken my heart to have missed the engagement, but, you see, I had so much to do last evening looking out for all those people that I didn't know whether I was on my head or my heels. You really must forgive me."

Helena perceived at once that the

janitor must have given her card to Farnsworth instead of putting it into Lamoine's room, but it never occurred to her to suspect a similar error in the matter of Miss Withington's note. Her mind just then had other occupations. In view of that, she had been perfectly right to let Lamoine take the message was really meant for herself.

"It's no excuse, please," she said. "I am in just for a minute. I'm going to lunch now."

"That's go to Tessa's," said Farnsworth.

He was feeling sore because Miss Withington had broken an engagement with him, but he was glad to meet a pretty girl who would take the loneliness out of him and restore his self-esteem by making the casual observer turn an envious eye. The arrangement suited Helena like a special providence, for Farnsworth, the tenor, was eminently a swell young man to look at. So they strolled toward Tessa's, but upon the way they stopped at a piano man's, where Farnsworth made an elaborate complaint about the instrument in his studio.

Meanwhile Lamoine found the \$10 which he needed and hurried back to the Carrot.

"Is Miss Sargent up in the studio?" he asked of Jim, whom he met in the hall.

"No," said Jim. "She's gone out. I guess she's gone to Tessa's. I heard her ask a messenger boy where it was. I guess you'll find her and Mr. Farnsworth over there."

"Her and Farnsworth?" repeated Lamoine. "Well, I like that! What makes you think so?"

But Jim was busy remembering something and made no reply.

"That man Farnsworth," said Lamoine as he took his way toward Tessa's, "needs correction. He is getting to be a pig."

When he reached the Bohemian restaurant, he met Miss Withington at the door. It happened that the young lady had no money, a circumstance of small consequence in Bohemia when one is invited to luncheon, but of pressing importance when the inviter fails to appear.

"Come in and lunch with me," cried Lamoine, delighted at this meeting. "I've got \$10, and we can spend it all if we want to."

Miss Withington laughed, for the regular luncheon costs 50 cents at Tessa's. But she accepted the invitation with alacrity, hoping devoutly that Farnsworth would appear and find her in the company of the handsome and elegant Lamoine.

They had no sooner taken their seats in the restaurant than Farnsworth and Helena appeared. Here was the great dramatic climax. You will perceive, gentle reader, that everybody's suspicions were instantly confirmed. Everybody was false to everybody else—pathetically false. There could be no other explanation of the obvious, visible facts.

Why, then, did not this masterpiece of Janitor Jim's peculiar genius suffice to separate forever two pairs of loving hearts? Because in Bohemia everything is funny. To Helena the affair was a tragedy. Heart and conscience ached at the sight of Lamoine. She would never have spoken to him again nor to any of the others. She was on the point of running away when, to her amazement, they all burst out laughing. Even the waiter laughed, though he didn't know why.

"Come over here, you two!" cried Lamoine, and Farnsworth took Helena by the arm and led her over. Then they laughed some more, and presently Helena found herself seated beside Lamoine, lurching with him, the traitor. For a few minutes she felt worse about that than about letting him kiss her hand on the previous evening, but she couldn't be cross in such cheerful company.

Explanations began to fall in, and by the time that Tessa served the fried cat and the salad it was as clear as clear can be that nobody had ever been false to anybody for one single instant and that even Jim, the janitor, was a good fellow if one didn't expect too much of him.

Cleveland and the Porter. Colonel A. B. Andrews, first president of the Southern railway, once lent his private car to Grover Cleveland to go on one of his periodical duck hunts. Colonel Andrews took great care to say "Mr. President" every time he addressed the Hon. Grover, and by the time the ex-president got into the car the negro had it down time. "Walk in, Mr. President," was the first remark. "Have a seat, Mr. President," was the next. "Dinner is served, Mr. President," was the third. "I will show you to your stateroom, Mr. President," followed. "This is Colonel Andrews' private room, Mr. President," said the porter. "Nobody uses this room but Colonel Andrews, Mr. President," said the negro in a patronizing way.

Mr. Cleveland, to humor him, perhaps, said, "Who in thunder is Colonel Andrews?"

"You don't know Colonel Andrews?" said the porter.

"No. Who is he?" replied Mr. Cleveland.

The negro, collapsed, and during the remainder of the trip he let the ex-president wait on himself, as the fact that he did not know Colonel Andrews seemed to be too much for him. Atlanta Journal.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Strange Powers of a Village Youth

[Special Correspondence]

MEXICO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Bulwer in his "Coming Race," depicted a civilization which he believed would be common to humanity on this earth in future ages. Theosophists, following the lead of the late Mme. Blavatsky, go further and tell us that the coming race will be ushered in by the birth here and there of phenomenal children possessing a superb physique and remarkable intellectualty. Anyway, it is pleasant to think the future race on this plane will be an improvement on the present one, which is not much to boast of.

In this New York state country village is a young man so exceptionally gifted as to make the superior coming race theory look plausible. His name is Carl Wolston Hollister. He is now eighteen and a graduate of the village high school. His progress in his stud

ies was remarkable. In the German language he mastered a three years' course in one year. During his school term he became so accomplished a musician that he is now a church organist and the pianist of a concert troupe. And no puny, pale bookworm is he. At eighteen he is a physical athlete, six feet high, weighing 165 pounds, and is a master hand at football. His health is perfect, and he has strangely lustrous and magnetic gray brown eyes.

It is none of these things, however, that sets him apart as one exceptionally endowed; it is the apparent possession of a strange power somewhat like that of the child in Bulwer's "Coming Race," a power of projecting his will and thought upon others. He uses the power to heal the ailments of his friends and to hypnotize them.

One of Hollister's friends had been for many years troubled at intervals with abscesses upon his eyes. They were very painful, had always to be burned off and only ran their course in six to seven weeks. This gentleman, a resident of New York city, tells me he was attacked last August with one of the dreaded abscesses. He, being then in New York, at once notified Carl Hollister, who was in Mexico. The young man began what he calls "absent treatments," and in a week the man's eye was well, without a surgical operation or the loss of a day from business. Hollister makes no claim to being a professional healer. He says of his unusual faculty:

"In giving treatment I recognize the fact that I am using the only power there is in the universe."

On another occasion a chum of the youth was taken violently ill. He begged Hollister to relieve him, which was quickly done. Then Hollister said: "Go to sleep now. You are asleep. I want you to go to New York and tell me where Mr. Blank is and what he is doing."

Hollister's friend went into the messmeric sleep immediately. Presently he began and described minutely Mr. Blank's place of business, which Carl himself had never seen. He has never been in New York. The mesmeric sleeper continued:

"Mr. Blank is not at his business place. He has gone up Fifth avenue. I see him in a room where the people are all men, no ladies. It is a dining room, and the men are sitting at little tables. There are many electric lights and music is playing. Mr. Blank is at dinner with another man. He is dressed in gray," and so on to minute details of his attire. At 7:30, the time the hypnotized youth saw and described him, Mr. Blank was really dining with a friend at Delmonico's among the exact surroundings described.

While not being clairvoyant himself, Hollister seems to have the power to hypnotize others and make them see clairvoyantly any person or place he bids them see, even though he himself is not acquainted with the individual or the locality. How does he do these things? He says he seems to feel a power working. He is a frank, merry tempered youth, his thought a strange mixture of boyish ideals and the wisdom of a grave philosopher. Concerning prayer this boy says:

"I do not think it necessary to pray for anything if I have absolute trust in God and expect that this power will do all I wish it to."

PAUL MARVIN.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

Height and Age. A person usually begins to lose height at the age of fifty and at the age of ninety has lost at least one and a half inches.

MARKETING CELERY.

Preparing the Plants From the Rows, the Trenches or the Storehouse.

During the early part of the season, or until the time for heavy frosts, marketing of celery will be done entirely from the rows where the crop is growing, later from the trenches and afterward from the storehouse. In preparing the celery for market from the rows where grown, it is not necessary to remove the entire root from the earth, but it may be cut off just below the surface of the soil by means of a stiff knife. Remove the outside leaves and trim the root evenly, pack in boxes and load on the wagon for removal to the washing house. The blanching boards should not be removed until necessary, and the trimmed celery must not be allowed to be exposed to the sun or wind for any length of time. It is well also to have a piece of canvas to protect the celery while it is on the wagon being transported to the washing house. In marketing from the trenches the process is practically the same as from the rows, except that the celery is already loosened from the soil and the roots can be removed more easily.

In the Washroom. Upon reaching the washing room the celery is immediately placed upon a rack consisting of wooden slats over a large trough and subjected to a spray of cold water to cool it and to remove the soil. After washing it is allowed to drain; then it is tied in bunches of twelve or more plants each, according to the size. The bunches are packed six in a box for first grade and eight or nine for second or third grade. These boxes should be practically airtight, and a lining of paper should be placed in them before packing the celery, or each bunch should be wrapped separately. The celery should be nearly dry before it is placed in the boxes and throughout the entire handling must be kept as cool as possible. The washhouse and its surroundings should be kept clean and free from any decomposing materials.

Shipping in the Rough. Several of the larger eastern growers now follow the plan of shipping in the rough. By this method only about two-thirds as many bunches can be placed in a car, but the expense of loading is greatly reduced. The celery is lifted from the field, a few of the outer leaves are pulled off and the root is trimmed roughly, after which the plants are tied in bunches of twelve to fourteen each by means of common binder twine. These bunches are loaded upon a low wagon and hurried to the car before the celery has had time to become wilted.—W. R. Beattie.

CURING HAMS. Good Old Fashioned Ways of Making Tasty Meats.

It is none too early to be acquiring any information that may be useful in "hog killing" time. The following directions are therefore reproduced from the Farm Journal, which believes them to be "the best rules for pork."

Hams and shoulders should be cured as soon as possible after the meat is cold all through. Place them on a board or table in the cellar, skin side down. Make a mixture in this proportion: For every hundred pounds of meat take four pounds of the best fine salt, two ounces of powdered saltpeter and four ounces of brown sugar. Rub this well into the hams all over and push some into the crack and around the bone. Rub until they will take no more; let them lie on the board and in a week rub in the rest. Let them lie for about sixteen days altogether; then hang them up by a string through the hook in a cool, dark smokehouse.

Smoking and Wrapping. Keep up a good smoke from hickory chips smothered with sawdust during the day for two or three days. Keep in a cool place and before spring examine to see that no insects have deposited eggs. Dust a little cayenne pepper around the bone, wrap closely in brown paper, then with coarse muslin to fit the ham exactly and stitch tightly. Give a coat of whitewash or of chrome yellow and hang in a cool, dark, dry place.

Curing in Pickle. For curing them in pickle, which some prefer, though we do not, to a gallon of water take a pound and a half of salt, half a pound of sugar and half an ounce each of saltpeter and potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to enough to cover any amount of pork. Boil together until all dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. When cold, pour it over the hams or pork, which may be pickled in this way. The meat must be well covered by it and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with saltpeter, which removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Like an Indirect Fertilizer. Lime is not a commercial fertilizer in the strict sense, but an indirect fertilizer, which all farmers ought to be familiar with and use. Our farmers use lime about once in five years. They use it for two reasons—first, because they want it to act upon the insoluble plant food and make it available, and in the second place it is good for sour land, and that has been farmed a good while and an acid has developed. Ten or twenty bushels of lime per acre will neutralize the acid. Sometimes clover does not grow well, and farmers say it probably needs lime.—Professor E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey.

The Cellar Windows. Do not forget the cellar windows. Tarred paper nailed over the outside of the windows will help to keep out the cold. Double glass in the cellar windows is also effective. Straw is handy. Fill in with that against the outside of the windows.

FOLKS WHO WRITE.

Some Anecdotes Gathered From the Literary Field.

(Special Correspondence.) New York, Nov. 11.—Mr. Frank Hamilton Spearman, who wrote the striking collection of railroad stories published under the title "The Nerve of Policy," has never been a railroad man, strange as this may seem to his readers. Mr. Spearman was recently asked how he came by such minute information and understanding of railroad life. He replied that he learned it while in the banking business in the West.

This seemed more puzzling than ever until Mr. Spearman explained that he had lived in the town of McCook, Neb., which was operating headquarters for the western division of the Burlington road, and it is there the stories in "The Nerve of Policy" are laid. All the operating force of this road, from superintendent to boiler washer, Mr. Spearman knew intimately. He had monetary and political deals with them, almost lived with them, and unconsciously became thoroughly saturated with railroad color.

On a recent visit to the scene of his former experience Mr. Spearman was received with acclaim by the railroad "boys," who had recognized themselves in "The Nerve of Policy" and gloried in it. But Mr. Spearman says, even his purely imaginary characters were identified with living men, and all the way from Omaha to Denver he was introduced to "originals" of Bucks and Callahans and others.

"I hadn't heard of them before," said Mr. Spearman, "but nobody's ardor was dampened by that. On the west end everything goes."

Mr. Spearman now lives with his wife and four lively boys in Wheaton, Ill.

Those who have read the charmingly humorous story "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" will be interested to know that the author, Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan, has written another book, in which Mrs. Wiggs and her original children once more appear. Miss Hegan lives in Louisville, Ky., and her first book, "Mrs. Wiggs," is counted as one of the big successes of the year just ending.

Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam is engaged on a serial for Harper's Bazar for 1903, to be entitled "The Autobiography of a Baby." In connection with this story an amusing incident occurred the other day. Miss Daskam had not advanced far with the serial, and the editor of the Bazar, Miss Elizabeth G. Jordan, wishing to learn of its progress, requested an interview about the story for a certain date. The next morning the editor received a card from Miss Daskam to this effect:

I shall be unable to come Tuesday morning owing to quinine prescribes.

To which the editor replied by special messenger:

Are you doing them up or are they doing you up? Anxiously yours,

Mr. Frederick A. Ober, scientist and historian has written a real pirate

story for boys. It is called "For Prey and Spoils; or, The Boy Buccaneer." Mr. Ober is the best living authority on Spanish America, a daring and adventurous traveler and a writer of books in which romance and adventure are set forth with singular fascination.

His many tropical voyages have made him thoroughly familiar with the swashbuckling freebooters of the Spanish main, and when he writes of them we hear clash of cutlass and boarding pike and roar of culverins, while over sun-kissed waters flutters the sable blazon of the "brethren of the sea."

Here is a story comparable in interest to Stevenson's "Treasure Island." A sturdy boy is captured, with all on board his uncle's ship, by Mansvelt, one of the most notorious of the pirates that once infested the blue Caribbean. Compelled against his will to join the band of freebooters, adventures come thick and fast to the lad, and enough hairbreadth escapes are woven into the story to satisfy the most exacting of boy readers.

Cities are sacked and convents burned, and then it is "away again, wolves of the sea," and tall galleons deep laden with precious ingots and fruits of pearls fall to them. All these activities move on in the most approved buccannery fashion, and the boy who gets the book has a treat in store for him.

RICHARD TUPPER.

Gave Up the Struggle. "I think the most generous man I ever knew," remarked the man in the meekness, "was old Howlkins. He smoked his cigars to the last half inch, chewed the stumps and used the ashes for snuff, but he wasn't satisfied even then and gave up the habit."

"What for?" asked the man with the big Adam's apple.

"He couldn't think of any way to utilize the smoke."—Chicago Tribune.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

44K CASTLE, 50, 4, K. G. B.

Meets at Hall, Pelce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charles, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Melton, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herod; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M. Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Council; John Hooper, Vice Council; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Bowdoin Square, Boston.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homestead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES

Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

